

on May 31. The lecture was illustrated by means of instruments and charts.

Section Director J. B. Marbury has, during the past spring, delivered three lectures before the class in physical geography of the Boys' High School at Atlanta, Ga., his subjects being: "Weather Bureau instruments," "The weather map," and "Weather forecasts." Mr. Marbury states that his lectures were well received, and he is satisfied they have greatly increased the popularity of the Weather Bureau in his section. No doubt this is true of all the lectures delivered, since Weather Bureau methods only need to be known to be appreciated. There is no better way of disseminating knowledge than through the public schools of our land, and we note with pleasure the number of high schools that are interested in the work of the Weather Bureau, as evinced by the above lectures.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION OF INVESTIGATORS AND PHYSICIANS.

The Seventy-third Annual Meeting of the German Association of Investigators and Physicians (*Deutsche Naturforscher und Aerzte*) will be held in Hamburg September 22-28. A general invitation is extended to all interested in the sciences. Among the papers that are announced in the official preliminary program, the following will interest meteorologists:

- Ahlhorn.** On the mechanism of the resistance of fluid media.
Gleichen. The brightness and color of the eclipsed moon.
Mueller-Erbach. The measurement of vapor pressure by means of evaporation.
Walter. A photographic apparatus for the more accurate analysis of the lightning flash.
 [The apparatus suggested by G. K. Gilbert and constructed under the direction of A. Graham Bell in 1898, and mounted on the roof of the Weather Bureau, is also worth mentioning in this connection.—*Ed.*]
Arctowski. On the auroral observations of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition.
 " On the scientific problems of antarctic exploration.
Van Beber. The present condition of weather telegraphy and weather forecasting.
Charlier. The astronomical explanation of a glacial period.
Eyre. Weather types and the daily forecast service of the Usler Observatory (illustrated by photographs).
Floegel. Observations with the variometer and description of a convenient form of variometer.
Halm. On the relation of terrestrial magnetism to seismological processes and its importance to practical and theoretical astronomy.
Jensen. Facts and theories in reference to polarization of atmospheric sky light.
Koepfen. On meteorological kite ascensions with one or more practical exhibitions.
von Konkoly. The meteorological institute, the observatory, and the net work of stations in Hungary, with lantern slides.
Krebs. On the conditions governing water in the soil.
Lecointe. On the magnetic observations in the antarctic regions.
Maier. Dissipation of electricity in the free atmosphere.
Moeller. Observations of the weather since 1893, in Brunswick.
v. Neumayer. Recent magnetic work in the polar regions.
Satke. On cloud forms, especially the cirri.
Schmidt. The problems and the establishment of a bureau of computations relative to terrestrial magnetism.
Schubert. The interchange of heat between the ground, the water, and the atmosphere.
van der Stok. The observation and study of tidal phenomena on the coast of Holland.

MR. GUSTAVUS A. HYDE.

Through a press clipping from the Cleveland, Ohio, World, we recently learned that Mr. Gustavus A. Hyde, a civil en-

gineer of that city, is one of Espy's original observers, and is now still engaged in meteorological work as a voluntary observer of the United States Weather Bureau. So far as we know, Mr. Hyde is the only one of Espy's pioneer observers who can show an uninterrupted record down to the present time, but if others are known to the readers of the REVIEW, the Editor will be glad to receive their names and addresses.

Continuous records of this character, antedating the official records of the Weather Bureau by many years, are of great value in studying the secular changes in the climate of a place, and Mr. Hyde has rendered a service to his community and to meteorologists generally that should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

We reproduce in Plate IV an excellent photograph of Mr. Hyde, and, at our request, he has prepared, for publication in the REVIEW, the following autobiographical sketch:

The subject of this notice was born at Framingham, Mass., January 15, 1826. In 1842, having a curiosity to observe and record temperatures, he purchased a thermometer—an instrument rarely seen in those days—and commenced taking and recording any changes of temperature worthy of record. In December, 1842, there appeared in the newspapers a request from Prof. James P. Espy, of Washington, D. C., for voluntary observers to take observations of the temperature of the air, direction and force of the wind, beginning and ending of rain, and other meteorological phenomena of interest, and to forward the same to him at Washington, D. C., to enable him to demonstrate the correctness of his theories with reference to storms passing over our country. Mr. Hyde commenced his observations February 1, 1843, and made a complete record for the eleven months of that year. His name appears in the list of voluntary observers reported by Professor Espy to the Secretary of the Navy in 1844. For several years following, his records were intermittent, by reason of changes in residence and business interferences.

In 1855 Mr. Hyde moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and on the first of May of that year began a complete record of the temperature, wind, rain and snow, and the state of the sky, which has been continued to the present time, making forty-six years of complete record at the city of Cleveland, Ohio. Copies of this record have been sent to the various departments that have had charge of meteorological information during all of these years.

Mr. Hyde is probably one of a very few of Espy's original meteorological observers now living, and may be the only one who is now in the service of the Weather Bureau.

During Mr. Hyde's residence at Cleveland he has frequently furnished for public information copies of his observations for weeks, months, and years, and has made addresses before scientific societies and schools of the city on the storms of our country. After forty years' residence at Cleveland he published and distributed a summary and review of his observations for that period, showing the local peculiarities in the temperature, sky, wind, rain, and snow.

He is still a voluntary observer for the Weather Bureau.

ERRATA.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for April, 1901, page 163, table of Mexican data for April, 1901, last line, for "relative humidity, 63," read "36," and for "precipitation, . . .," read "0.00."

WEATHER REVIEW, December, 1900, page 536, 2d column, last equation, for

$$= \frac{1}{2} (q_3^2 + q_2^2 - q_4^2 - q_1^2) + g (z_3 + z_2 - z_4 - z_1),$$

read

$$= \frac{1}{2} (q_2^2 + q_4^2 - q_1^2 - q_3^2) + g (z_2 + z_4 - z_1 - z_3).$$

Mr. H. Pittier requests that on page 208 of this REVIEW, in table 3, rainfall at stations in Costa Rica, 1901, the rainfall for Zent be corrected to read "23 millimeters" instead of "30 millimeters."